THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FRO HIGH AUTHORITY.

What Work the Good Farmers Should Do the Month of July-An Interesting Article From an Intelligent Writer.

(W. L. Jones in the June "Cultiva or.") Summer crops still require diligent cultivation. Drought and heat are to be fought as best we may, grass and weeds are to be kept down, and the formation in the soil of available plant food to be promoted to the fullest extent. One of the greatest antidotes against drought is an abundance of humus in the soil. A farmer cannot stop now to surply this in a field where there is a growing crop; it must be looked after in his general plans, embracing proper rotations, and resting of land, or during winter, when leaves, pine and other straw may be hauled out and scattered upon it. But good growth of peavines supplies a first quality humus for old land and peas may be planted for such purpose during this and next month. If seed are plenty, they may be broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre; if seed are searce, plant in drills two and half to be sown. Taking it all in all, this is must be a dull man that cannot learn tinsburg. three feet apart, either sowing peas thinly in furrow or dropping five or six in hills fifteen inches apart. Cultivation will induce so much more vigorous growth that the drilled peas will make about as much vines as the broadcast. Where vines is the object almost any variety will answer, the old-fashioned cow or clay pea being one of the best. For this work, in mil-summer, one has to catch the seasons; start plough after a rain as soon as practicable, and drop peas in every third or fourth furrow when one intends to drill breaking land

and planting seed will thus go on to-gether. Our experience is that peas

must not be planted deep to come up

well; and narrow scooters are the best ordinary plows for this work. Probably

a deep cutting harrow, like the disc, with

a seeding attachment, might be made to

do this work very rapidly on ground not

too hard. Let us always keep an eye out for means of accomplishing work

rapidly; economy demands it, and the

rapid drying of the soil in summer makes

it a very great necessity. Time under

such eireumstances is most valuable; an

opportu .ity lost may never be recovered.

But let us go back to the cultivation of crops. Much of the corn receives its last working this month. Let this be thorong'i, in the sense of stirring every inch of the surface, but let it be only the surface. Deep plowing of corn after jointing fairly begins, is undoubtedly injurious. Sometimes a merciful rain fall in part wards off the damage, but only in part; it cannot wholly counteract the hurt; the heel-scrape is the best single plow for laying by corn; properly set it leaves the surface approximately level. A wheel cultivator may be gauged to run shallow enough, and will then answer very well. If the crop has been judici-ously cultivated up to this time, no hoe work will be required; if needed, bowever, give it. Let the land be left perfeetly clean unless it is decided to sow peas in the corn—an old and excellent practice. Peas will interfere less with he corn than grass or weeds, and the latter are sure to come sooner or later. But if the corn is laid by perfectly clean it will be pretty thoroughly matured before grass and weeds can get much foothold. Last year we sowed soja beans or Japan peas, as they used to be called, in bottom corn on the 16th of July, and they matured before frost and made an excellent erop. As it does not run, it does not interfere with fodder pulling.

Cotton needs rapid surface cultivation also, especially during the first half of the month. A steady and rapid growth is now desirable to lay the foundation for fruiting next month. Get good weed by the first of August and then let the plant take on fruit; frequent cultivation promotes rapid growth; keep the ploughs therefore constantly moving, let no crust form, let no grass get a foot-hold, let heel-scrape run very shallow and flat; keep them sharp so as to cut off Maypops, briers, etc. Get only those scrapes that are bent in the middle, so as to form a cuff to fit on the plow-foot, and allow the wings to run flat. A narrow bar of steel simply bent in a curve, with a hole in the middle to receive the heel bolt, wholly unfit for the work now in hand; it throws too much dirt, and leaves beds too high for hilly land. may suit very well for the level, sandy lands toward the coast. Put the scrape on the back of the plow foot, not in front of it, as long as the cotton will bear it without having its limbs or bolls broken off; run two furrows to each row. A twenty-inch scrape will clean out a middle thoroughly with two furrows. Later in the season a wider one may be run once in each middle. If hoe work has been properly done up to this time little more of it will be needed, but a badly worked crop at the start will call for a great deal of work at the end.

On former occasions we have pointed out the beneficial results from frequent surface stirrings of the soil; we briefly recall them again. A thin layer of pulverized soil is one of the very best mulches to be had. It is the only one practicable on a large scale. It prevents the escape of moisture, dries off rapidly itself after being stirred, but effectually cuts off the ascent of moisture from beneath through itself into the air. Deep turnips. Liberal manuring and fine stirring of the soil makes it dry off tilth are the two main points. All of rapidly. Hence the practice of plowing bottoms lands in the spring to get them dry enough to plant. Moisture frem below cannot ascend rapidly through pulverized earth whilst the free condition of air in such earth causes the water in put out all through this month. it to go off into the atmosphere very rapidly, with a thin layer of pulverized soil at the surface, the moisture supply comes up from below all the roots of St. Domingo type will make a fair crop

in times of drought, but prevents the is good practice to start a patch of potasoil below from becoming excessively heated; it keeps out the heat, as a wall vines may be cut for the later and main filled with sawdust excludes it from an crop. This is the practice in all localiice house; the mode of action is the ties where the potato is raised most

plants, but a high temperature evapor- sloping in the ground, with the upper ates the moisture in it rapidly. Any excess of temperature above that which plants need is doubly injurious to them, directly by impairing their vitality, and indirectly by depriving them of needed the grain fields will furnish suitable and moisture. One need never fear keeping abundant land for the purpose. the soil too cool in July and there is

those changes in the minerals in the soil healthy, thriving condition. A sick ani soil are shown to be beneficial, to say need the healthy, invigorating influences nothing of the killing of grass and weeds. of such occasions. No one is so wise We repeat, therefore, keep the plows that he may not learn from others. Meet moving with all diligence.

est as a humus supplying crop, late forage crops of all kinds should now claim attention. Drilled corn may still ments. Attend every club meeting; he perhap: the best forage crop we have. Something there. The farmers in several The later sowings of it should not be States have been aroused recently touchaltogether as thick as the earlier, as the ing their relations to the State and to ble for maturing and developing starch be ignored or imposed on longer. and sugar as the warm weather of mid- hail it as a good omen-as an evidence summer; the late grown plants should of awakened thought. Let farmers feel have more light and air. Make drills at that there shall be a stalk every four to ing as any other; that it calls for just as six inches in the row. Cultivate well and much brains, just as much learning and cut when ears begin to form. Corn does knowledge, if not more than any other, not develop its full nutritive value before and let them resolve that they will no that period. From a desire to minify longer bear the heavier portion of the the stalk, the mistake is made sometimes public burthens whilst the emoluments of sowing too thickly, and the result is and honors are monopolized by others. imperfect development and forage not relished by stock because it is not really nutritious. All have doubtless noticed that stock are not fond of young corn plants, those, for instance, that are removed in thinning a crop. Sorghum does not develope its sweetness until the seeds are formed, and the same is true with corn.

Early amber cane planted from the 1st to the 15th of this month will be ready to cut by frost, and piled in bulk can be cover the months of October, November and December, and as it is easily raised, a supply for that purpose should be Buffalo while he was President thereof. found on every farm. We have fed it to be while this is a statutory offense, and horses also, but they do not relish it as somewhat technical in its character, the much as mules, nor does it agree with public are so much interested in the them as well if fed exclusively. A little security of our banking institutions, and relished and doubtless healthy food. Of manded of those having them in charge, a number of varieties tried by us the past season, the amber is decidedly the elemency to those properly found guilty best as a forage plant. It is one of the of offenses like that on which this pris-sweetest, and the stalks being small are oner was convicted. I am entirely easily cut up and more readily masticated familiar with this case, and knew the by animals. Give it a trial, if you have prisoner a long time before his convicnot done so.

German millet may still be sown on good land. Like all rapidly maturing crops, it makes heavy demands on the soil, and this should be met by heavy to fill out a short supply of forage when and it is entirely certain in my mind that a long drought or other circumstance al- whatever good is ever to be wrought out-posts he came all the way to the farmer caught with empty barns on the first of August might still fill them with German millet. Cut just as the seeds are forming, it makes one of the strongest and most nutritious forages we have. Because it is so good, animals are some the millet. Clover and peavines are liable to the same charge.

It is none too early to commence preplowing the land at intervals of two or of justice are fully answered. three weeks. In the absence of cattle, broadcast manure and plow it in when breaking the land. Lot manure, well rotted, is suitable, and for turnips is much improved by a liberal addition of lect rather sandy soil for this crop. Begin sowings of rutabagas after the mid-

good condition, to the middle of August better, "by a jugful." The jug is a most or first of September—the latest sowings singular utensil. A pail, goblet or a jar of early maturing varieties like red top may be rinsed, and you can satisfy your and flat Dutch. If land is well broken self by optical proof that the thing at first and harrowed after every rain, clean; but a jug has a little hole in the t will remain moist enough to bring up top and the interior is all darkness. No seed even in long spells of dry weather. Those who begin early and pursue right its surface. You can clean it only by methods generally succeed in getting putting water into it, shaking it up and good stands when the weather is very pouring it out. If the water comes out uxfavorable. Those who wait to the ast minute, and begin preparation when the time for planting arrives, are very apt to fail unless the weather is unusual- look into the recesses, and you can only ly favorable.

The above remarks apply with equal of it. force to preparations for clover and grass to be sown in September. They should begin by the last of the month and follow the same course marked out for these plants have small seeds, and the little delicate seedlings demand food knocks around a burrow. easily found, and a fine seed-bed to fix themselves in.

Sweet potato slips or vines may be old-fashioned yellow yam might not do plants, those near the surface as well as of tubers, and of decidedly better quali-A surface layer of pulverized earth not only serves as a conservator of moisture preferable to "drawers" or "slips." It same in both. Excessive heating of the abundantly and in greatest perfection. soil is not only injurious to the roots of A piece of vine ten inches long, set affix a yeto.

bud only above the surface, will grow quite as readily as a rooted slip. Let soon as the tubers are of fair size, begin equally little danger of its ever being too at once to feed to stock of all kinds

horses, cows, hogs, etc. The mistake is The last beneficial result from stirring generally made of waiting till frost or the surface, which will be mentioned now, is the admission of air into the soil.

The presence of air is indispensable to the health of roots and then many are lost before they are consumed. Our true policy is to feed the like an angry flood over our lovethe health of roots and their proper stock on the farm with many different working. Plants languish in wet soils things, each in its season. The old style because water shuts off air from their of feeding on corn and fodder all the roots. A tight, hard crust at the surface year is not suited to our present environ- Fountain Rock, was about one mile from does the same thing to a considerable ment—it is too expensive. Neither is it degree. In addition to promoting the healthiest or best for animals. We fed health and proper working of roots, the our stock for some time on green rye, presence of air in the soil is essential to then followed with red clover, and will nitrification, the process by which the begin soon on forage corn. A part ration Ohio Railroad. unavailable nitrogen of the soil is chang- of dry forage is always given with these ed into that which is available. Also to and the stock keep in a remarkably

and discuss matters pertaining to your ool weather of autumn is not so favora- other callings. They are unwilling to east three feet apart and sow seed so honorable, just as ennobling and elevat-

FOR HIS WIFE'S SAKE.

Reuben Porter Lee Pardoned by President Cleveland.

The President has pardoned R. Porter Lee, now confined in the Buffalo penitentiary for embezzlement. The followregard to this case:

This convict was sentenced in Novemer, 1882, at a term of the Circuit Court kept green and succulent for a couple of of the United States held at Syracuse, in months. It makes better forage in its the Northern District of New York, to green state than when cured and dry. be confined in the penitentiary at the For mules and cows it may be made to city of Buffalo for the term of ten years, of it mixed with other forage is well such strict faith and care should be dethat I am much disinclined to extend tion. His sentence was generally regarded at the time as a very severe one, eing the full extent of the law. With the commutation allowed in the State of New York for good conduct in prison,

—a noble, courageous, and devoted wo-man—and five small children were the sad sufferers for his crime, and exacted the sympathy of the entire community times over-fed with it to their injury and By her patient, hard labor to support a bad reputation is then unjustly given her children, and never failing trust and hope in the darkes! days, this wife has demonstrated that she at least is entitled to elemency. I am glad to be able to paring land for turnips. There is no restore to her her husband, and to be etter preparation than cow-penning and satisfied at the same time that the ends

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Origin of Jugs.

The origin of jugs dates back to an acid phosphate. Any form of phosphate tiquity. Yet we have all discovered that is good for turnips. But potash and the jug, whose appearance is the most nitrogen are also needed by this gross antiquated, does not always belong to feeding plant, and may be supplied by that rather enigmatic period. The his-kainet and cotton seed meal. Very fine tory of "The Little Brown Jug" is quite tilth is almost as important for this crop as ancient as most people care to go back as manure; therefore repeated plowings to investigate. Lately there has been a dog. and harrowings are recommended. Se- great breeze raised over a jug called 'The Peachblow Vase." In artistic cir cles, its sale for eighteen thousand dol dle of the month, and continue at inter- lars will mark an era. Yet to most peovals, whenever the soil is moist and in ple in this world there are many things eye penetrates it, no eye can move over pouring it out. If the water comes out purifying the jug. In this the jug is judge of its purity by what comes out

The Foxes and the Hares.

A fox who was passing through th forest one day heard a great dispute among the hares, and he turned aside to find several of them engaged in hard "What's all this row about?" demand

ed Reynard, as he fell among them.
"Why, sir," replied one of the hares our father is dead, and we can't agree a o who shall possess his burrow. "But it's large enough for all of you.

"So it is; but that settles a question

of fact instead of principle." "Well, I'll take fact and you can keep he principle," said the fox, as he too MORAL.—When the heirs fight over

he old homestead, the lawyer comes to own the farm. President—Dan, has this passed the Sc ite? Lamont—No, your excellency, that i milliner's bill, and if you will take th

advise of a man of experience you will no

WITHIN THE LINES.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A HOUSEHOLD OF SOUTHERN LADIES.

What They Underwent During Battle -- A Striking Story of the Confederate War. (From the Philadelphia Times.)

It was in July, 1863, a time of so like an angry flood over our lovely valley, leaving desolation and sor- friend in Baltimore. row in its path. Our home, known as Nineteen Years Old" and "Benny Ha the Potomac River, directly on the turnpike between Shepherdstown and Kearneyville, a point on the Baltimore and

July 16 was an unusually quiet day. No Federal soldiers were to be seen riding over the country. Consequently our fears were aroused knowing, as we did, from experience that a calm always came before a storm. The next morning we found that our fears were not groundless, for a large force under General In addition to peas, already consider- calling. Visit each other's farms, and Gregg had crossed the Potomac and

UNWELCOMING VISITORS.

Stragglers, mostly from Col. Gregg's regiment, began to swarm all ever the place. Numerous and outrageous were the depredations they committed. Hearing a thumping at the back of the house we went in and found two men in the pantry. "What are you doing here?" said my mother, with dignity. One of them impudently answered: "Oh we just came to see what sort of style you lived in," and added, mockingly: "I'll take that ham, if you please." Turning around, she found he had already done He then reached over and said: "I'll take these preserves, too." "No," she said, "I don't think you will." "I'd like to know who in the h— will prevent me," he answered. "I will," she said, very quietly, and, leaning forward, she put out her hand and gave a little push, which sent it to the floor with a crash. He loked startled for a moment, but tentiary for embezzlement. The following is the President's memorandum in that's your style, is it?" "Yes, and you walk out of this house. It is a pity you had no mother to teach you not to break into houses and steal." This reference to his mother seemed to rouse him and houseld. (II) he said: "I have a mother, and as good a one as you, if you are a right good-looking woman. Nevertheless he walked very meekly out.

ASKING FOR A GUARD.

So great were the ravages committed that my young sister and a cousin from Baltimore went into town to ask for a guard. When the complaint was laid before General Gregg, he turned to an officer and said, "Tell Colonel Gregg that I have heard nothing but complaints of his regiment this morning, and if needs be he must take one-half of his men to keep the other half in order." I doubt if the order was ever delivered.

Sharp-nosed eel is both the largest fish and therefore eight years are sixty-eight and therefore the snig-need as having a superior flavor. The snig, however, in spite of its excellence, has not the same value as the sharp-nosed eel; for it seldom, if ever, attains more than half a pennel in weight. The sharp-nosed eel, on the contrary, the dyears are sixty-eight and therefore eight years are sixty-eight and therefore eight years are sixty-eight and therefore the snig-need eight years are sixty-eight and therefore eight years are sixty-eight and therefore eight years are sixty-eight and therefore eight years less than those of the Vermont Senator. Jones, of Arkansas, is but forty-six and consequently in the gray, while the lair on his head, which is fast turning gray, is as thin as a wheat the sharp-nosed eel, on the contrary, the sharp-nosed eel is both the largest fish and therefore eight years less than those of the Vermont Senator. Jones, of Arkansas, is but forty-six and consequently in the gray, while the lair on his head, which is fast turning gray, is as thin as a wheat the sharp-nosed eel; on the contrary, the sharp-nosed eel is both the largest fish and therefore eight years less than those of the Vermont Senator. Jones, of Arkansas, is but forty-six and consequently in the prime of life, but his beard is quite gray, while the lair on his head, which is fast turning gray, is as thin as a wheat the sharp-nosed eel; on the contrary of the prime of life, but his beard is quite gray. men to keep the other half in order." I doubt if the order was ever delivered. While he was speaking a courier came in and reported "a large body of rebels advancing on the turnpike from Leetown. The girls anxiously to be at home, asked for an escort, for the soldiers had been manuring. But it sometimes helps one he has served a sentence of five years; wery imperament to them on their way and although our house was near the A upon him individually has already been door and there received my mother's At the time of his conviction his wife him his name, which at first he refused to give, but upon her reminding him that he knew not what a day might bring fourth he gave it: "Major Gaston, of General Gregg's staff." None but those who have seen and felt it can realize our feelings as we saw the enemy advance in such order and numbers, knowing as we did that only a few miles further on they were to meet our forces. among whom were many friends near and dear. Soon a few stray shots were heard, then the drum be: and all stragglers were drawn in and quiet reigned for a little while. Then came the whirr and shrick of the shells as they passed the way was the confidence reposed in over the house, and the villainous "zip" of the minnie balls as they cut the leaves ation at this time is not dissimilar. from the hedge around our door. All of us retreated to the cellar. The family consisted of my mother, her two daughters, her niece, her two little grandchildren, whose mother was in Baltimore; a negro woman and a terror-stricken

> A FIGHT TO BE REMEMBERED. All that evening the battle raged, The Federal wounded were brought from the field and laid upon the lawn before and under the protection of the house until they could be taken away, some few in ambulances, others on horses or on stretchers. I shall never forget the sight of a white horse, his whole forequarter stained with the life-blood of him who was lying dead across his back. The firing never ceased until late in the night. Our house was kept closed and perfectly dark. The troops had no time clean, you judge you have succeeded in to tarry and I heard them, as they passed to and from the spring, wonder where like the human heart; no mortal eye can the women of the house were. All night we waited in the darkness, each with a candle, a few matches and a piece of chocolate in our pockets. These had been kept for a time of need and we thought that time had come. It was truly a night of horrors. By two or three o'clock all the Federals had gone and we heard the smooth canter of the Southern horseman take the place of the sharp ring of the steel-shod horses of the Northern cavalry. Daylight found me with a pale face and hollow eyes, but carty welcome for the Confederates who rode in to say that they would be back to breakfast. Our friends from town, alarmed for our safety, came almost as soon.

GENERAL LEE HIMSELF.

Seeing a soldier and being anxious to im to what regiment he belonged, to the great amusement of all around, for t proved to be General F. Lee himself among the first questions asked was who was in command of the forces opposed to us. When General Lee was told that t was General Gregg he instantly said had been either classmates or friends be dustry.

fore the war. Oh, the contrast between two days divided ly only a single night! The day before terror and gloom prevailed and to-day the house filled with joy and gladness. We had little or nothing to give them to cat, all having been taken from us the day before and the garden trampled by the troops. While rations that had been sent from the camp were being prepared we gathered around the piano to entertain our guests with music and to deliver to General J. E. B. Stuart some music that months, sent to him by an admiring friend in Baltimore. "Soldier Boy vens, Oh," were sung with a hearty good air were composed by nearly all present. General Stuart's contribution, written on the back of a piece of music, was the following:

STUART'S IMPROMPTU. To the bonnie lass, Miss Lottie, Our adoration's due, She soothes our hearts in times of wo With music soft and true.

May she rule her beau of nineteen, The gallant Brigadier, Who, though he vanquish men, I weer Her own command must fear.

To our jolly friend, Fitz Lee, A health before we go, He has a heart all full of glee, A strong arm for the foe May his triumphs long continue And Miss Lottie always know

The number of his regiment

And smiles on him bestow. Later in the day a Baltimore American as gotten hold of by some means and the portice rang with merriment as the account of the battle from a Federal point of view was read out, and its inaccuracy wondered at and commented I heard General Lee say: Well, I have not been in a hotter place since the war began than that fight was at one time yesterday." It was indeed a hard fought fight, though it has had but small mention in the "Annals of the War." It was here that Colonel Deake. It was here that Colonel Deake, of the First Virginia Cavalry (formerly Stuart's), was killed. When we congratulated Colonel Morgan on his promotion, he said, feelingly: "Not yet! not yet! too lately have I paid my last tribute to poor Deake.

But this was no abiding place for either army. When the Federals were driven across the river the Confederates retired beyond the railroad, and so it was with us until peace settled down over the whole land, and the war became as it now is, a thing of the memory only.
HELEN BOTELER PENDLETON.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Big Fresh-Water Beis, Of fresh-water cels as apart from their mighty cousin the conger, there are three diainet kinds—the sharp-nosed eel, the broad-nosed or frog-monthed cel, and the snig. Of these three, the sharp-nosed cel is both the largest fish attains an enormous size. One on record that was taken in the Medway, not far from Rochester, weighed thirty-four pounds, measured six feet in length, and had a girth of twenty-five inches. Another cel, taken in Kent, weighed forty pounds and measured five feet nine Yarrell speaks of having seen at which had weighed together fifty pounds; the heaviest twenty-seven pounds, the other twenty-three pounds. But these instances, though not to be regarded as apoeryphal, are very exceptional; and a very fair average weight for sharp-nosed cels is six pounds. Eels of even ten pounds weight are not common, and Mr. Frank Buckland speaks of one of that size as being the largest he had ever seen.—Popular Science Monthly.

Cleveland a Democratic Lincoln.

The politicians did not like President Lincoln. They would have pushed him aside at the end of his first term if it Berry, 45; Gray and Jones, of Arkansas, had lain in their power. The barrier in him by the sovereign people. President Cleveland has not pleased the politicians, either of his own party or of the opposition; but every day it becomes more and more manifest that the people Bowen, -both the Democrats who took him on trust and the Republicans who distrusted him—are behind him and backing him. His sturdy honesty pleases them. The wiser politicians, seeing the drift of of 54, Fair and Frye; of 55, Vest and the popular current, are beginning to hedge.—Bradford Era.

Until the circumstances of the recent seizures of American vessels at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, were understood it was thought that the fisheries question each; of Camden, Edmunds, Platt and was to be again sprung on the old ground, in spite of the recent revocation and Mahone, 59. The sixties boast of by the Dominion authorities of their twenty-three Senators, Logan, McMilfirst order for scizures. It is now understood, however, that the vessels were seized for violation of the Canadian customs regulations and not for offenses connected with fishing. The vessels Beck and Wilson, of Maryland, 64 were seized for having permitted certain of their men to go ashore without reporting to the custom-house authorities It is urged on behalf of the seized ves sels that the offenses were unintentional; but we cannot see what ground for the interference of our government the cases afford. The impounded yessels are, technically at any rate, in the position of violators of the law.

The conditions out of which grew the deomargarine industry are well illustrated by the increasing demand for butter all over Europe from 1850 down, and the constantly advancing price. The prodi gious advances in this direction may be further illustrated by the importation of outter, cheese and eggs into England. In the years from 1825 to 1830 the imsnow who of our friends had come asked ports of the three commodities seldom exceeded in any one year £500,000 in value, while they have since risen to £20,000,000 per annum. Letting the facts do the reasoning it is apparent that the new industry—the production of wholesome substitutes for butter was a simple necessity. Recognition of this I wonder it he knew I was in command fact must precede true progress in the on this side?" and I gathered that they important matter of regulating the inALL ABOUT SENATORS.

SENATORS WITH PLENTY OF HAIR AND SEXATORS WITH VERY BALD READS.

nators Young and Senators Old-Senator. Who are Muscular and Senators Who Are Frail-Senatorial Birthdays, (Letter to the Pulladelphia Times.)

Washington, July 16.-White locks and beards among United States Senahad been in our keeping for several tors are not always indicative of age. Take, for instance, Senator Edmunds. His beard is gray-almost to whiteness and not in the Senate Chamber is there will. Impromptu verses to the latter another head more bald than his, yet the fifty-eight. Voorhees, of the same age, of physical manhood is this "tall sycamore of the Wabash." Coke and Allison, each numbering fifty-seven years, are two other extremes. In the absence of hair and color of beard the former bears a striking resemblance to Edulive States, with the exception of Chase, munds. The latter has a heavy growth of Rhode Island, and Hawley, of Conof hair over his entire head, as has also the other Senator from Iowa, Wilson, of equal age, but whose hair is gray and stands straight up like stubble in a grain field. Butler, at 50, from his thin gray the other Senator from Iowa, Wilson, of hair and white moustache looks nearly as old as Conger at 68. Nine persons out of ten would say that Blackburn, at 17, presents as old an appearance as George, at 59. Cockrell, whose years number a half century, plus one, looks that gave them birth are Blackburn, to be ten years older than Logan, while Cockrell, Colquitt, Eustis, Logan, Palmer in fact he is nine years younger, the and Sherman. bair and beard of the former being a light gray, the hair and moustache of the latter being comparatively as black as the plumage of the raven.

Only fifty-three years of this world's life has McPherson seen, yet from his whitening locks, hollowed cheeks and feeble gait he would quickly be taken to be eight or ten years older than Beck, who is eleven years his senior, but who in appearance, at least, is as muscular as an ox. On Beek's head, which is covered with a kinky coat of brown hair, not a bare spot as large as a dime can

A MILLIONAIRE SENATOR.

Within one seat of McPherson sits the millionaire Senator Payne, who has rounded out exactly three-quarters of a century and who is therefore twenty-two years older than this New Jersey Senater; but the average visitor would b more apt to think there are two years difference in their ages than twenty-two. If the shoulders of Morrill, the oldest Senator in the Chamber, were less bent he would appear younger than the "fishpole bachelor," Stadsbury, whose recorded years are sixty-eight and therefore is fast turning gray, is as thin as a wheat field visited by a drought. Evarts, at sixty-eight, although his hair is darkly gray, shows not a sign of baldness, while Miller, the other New York Senator, more than twenty years his junior, shows a deal of top head through his fine silken hair. Sherman, at sixty-three, although somewhat lacking by nature in vitality is a well-preserved man, not a bald spot Cambridge the preserved skins of two being visible through his iron-gray hair. Mahone, at lifty nine appears older than Dawes at sixty-nine, Vest at fifty-five as old as Pugh at sixty-five. Sawyer is sixty-nine, yet few persons would take him to be ten years older than Hoar,

who will be sixty next August. BUT ONE SENATOR UNDER FORTY.

An examination of ages shows that in the thirties there is but one, Senator Kenna, whose age is 38 and who is there fore the youngest member of the upper branch of Congress. In the forties there are fourteen Senators, Riddleberger, the econd youngest Senator, being 41 Sabin and Spooner, 43; Aldrich, 44 Blackburn, Gorman, Miller and Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, 47: Plumb. 18; Manderson, 49. The fifties claim nearly one-half of the Senators, the numher being thirty-seven and every year between fifty and sixty being represented. Of the age of 50 there are five. Bowen, Butler, Dolph, Hale and Mitchell, of Oregon; of 51, Blair, Cockrell, Eustis and Sewell; of 52, Call, Harrison, Ingalls and Jones, of Florida; of Cameron, Gibson and McPherson; Whitehall. Of the age of 56 there are six Senators—Chase, Cullum, Jones, of Nevada; Palmer, Teller and Vance—this age claiming a greater number than any other. The recorded ages of Alliso Coke and Wilson, of Iowa, are 57 years Voorbees, 59; of George, Hawley, Hoar lan and Ransom being 60; Maxey, Van Wyek and Whitthorne, 61; Colquitt, Stanford and Morgan, 62, the latter's birthday being June 20; Sherman, 63; Brown, Hearst and Pugh, 65; Pike, 66; Conger, Evarts, Hampton, Harris and Saulsbury, 68; Dawes and Sawyer, 69. In the seventies there are but two Senaors, Payne being 75 and Mon.: 76. Between the youngest Senator, Kenna, and oldest, Morrill, there are, therefore, thirty-eight years, Morrill being exactly twice the age of Kenna.

SENATORIAL BIRTHDAYS. The month of October has given birth the greatest number of Senators, leven having been born therein. March and April have joined hands with De cember, each month having given seven Senators. February, May and Septemper can be credited with six each; August and November, four; January fune and July, three each. This esti mate is on the supposition that Senator Logan was born February 9, 1826, as given in two or three cyclopedias. ge has never been officially recorded in he Congressional Directory. Nine senators appear not to know the month n which they were born, and two, Allion and Van Wyck, knowing the month know not the day. Dolph, of Oregon, and Wilson, of Maryland, were born on second term. As a veto artist Cleveland the same day of the same month, Octo- has no superior,

ber 19, although seven years apart. The birthdays of Vest and Blair occur on the same day of the same month, December 6, as do also those of Ingalls and Saulsbury, December 29. Logan and Manderson were each born February 9. There are no two Senators of exactly the same age, considered by years.

FOREIGN-BORN SENATORS.

Five Senators can never become Presidents, as they are foreign-born, Beck having been born in Scotland; Jones, of Nevada, in England; Fair, Sewell and Jones. of Florida, in Ireland. New York has given birth to more of the present Senators than any other State, the number being eight; Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia can boast of six each, the years that he can chronicle are but sidered in this estimate as one; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, five each, has not a bald spot on his head and his with the remainder scattering. Fourteen head and his heavy, brown hair is but have been born in New England. Only four States west of the Mississippi lightly tinged with gray—a fine specimen Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota -have given birth to Senators. Not a Senator has been born in the western half of the United States.

Out of a total of seventy-six Senators thirty-four have been born in the States they represent. All of the New England Senators have been born in their respecnecticut, the latter having made a jump from North Carolina. Only one New vania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee were born in the States they The remaining Senators that represent. are certified representatives of the States

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Rank and File, as a Rule, Tainted With Crime or Insanity.

(From the Ch'cago Tribune.) I find in a recent number of the Nouvelle Revue a curiously interesting paper by Dr. Lombreso on revolutions and revolutionists. In these days of popular upheavals it is well to have the status of the anarchist and his associates clearly defined. And, in the place, the writer discovers a close relation between revolutions and climate. Of 192 political uprisings in Europe, the majority oc-curred in Italy, Spain and Greece, while Russia, Sweden and Norway contributed but few. Then again we find that of this number thirty-two took place in June and thirty in July, while in November and January there were only welve and fifteen, respectively. Heat, then, must be considered as an important factor in revolutions. The learned doctor has also discovered that, however pure may be the lives of some of the evolutionary leaders, the rank and file,

is a rule, have had criminal antecedents, or are tainted with insanity. Jourdan, in the time of the first French revolution, who from a butcher boy became general, cut the throat of his former employer, Launey; personally directed the pillage, the burnings and the nitted by his troops: caused the killing of seventy-three officials at Avignon; and continued his career of crime until he was himself condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. Then there were Hejeune, of the same epoch, the inventor of a guilotine, with which he first practiced on fowls, and Jean d'Heron of Nantes, who wore a human car on his hat like a cockde and carried others in his pocket, which he made the women kiss. Quite recently in Russia robbery and assassination have been used to spread the doctrines of the anarchists. Stellmacher and Kammerar killed the banker Lysart and several of his family to get possession of a few hundred florins. In Germany Hoedel, who had thirteen years previously been put under surveillance for theft, and having no ostensible occupation, attempted to take the life of the Emperor. Reinsdorf, who planned the Niederwald attack on the imperial family of Germany, was subject to criminal monomania and had been found guilty of an assault on a woman. In Paris during the troubles in 1833 out of thirtythree persons arrested it was found that thirteen had already been condemned for theft. Alcohol is also an important factor in revolutions. The excesses of the Paris commune were largely due to excessive use of stimulants by those who had been nearly starved during the siege. It is not surprising to be told by this scientific inquirer that insanity goes hand in hand with revolutions. events of 1871 in France sent 1,700 insane patients to the hospitals during a period of eighteen months, and among the leaders of the commune there were four hereditary lunatics and four others

> ----Man Enters.

who had been previously under treat-

ment for that disease. Certainly of these

ebullitions of the political caldron it may be truly said, "That way madness lies!"

Conscious cannibalism is by no means confined to the Feejee islands. The Rio Virgen tribes of the Arancanos Indians, on the northern coast of Chili, do not hesitate, in hard winter, to keep the pot boiling by slicing up a few of their superfluous relatives; and Dr. Nachtigal is positive that the country north and east of the Congo is swarming with twolegged man-eaters. The Dyaks of Borneo, who gather skulls as our red men used to gather scalps, now and then eat a personal enemy as a matter of hygienic precaution, on the theory that the wizard spells of the dead man's relatives can hus be rendered ineffectual. Sparodic cases of cannibalism occur in every East Indian famine. The nations of Europe alone are in that respect total abstainers, at present at least, for Roman traditions date back to a time when the Læstrygones of Southern Italy kept special stockyards for fattening their prisoners of war. - Dr. Orwald,

[Galveston News.] Cleveland's vetoes as Mayor of Buffalo made him Governor of New York; his vetoes as Governor of New York made nim President of the United States; his vetoes as President of the United States are liable to insure his election for a

Mr. Cleveland's Vetoes.